

KAGANER, M. G.

32-2-53/60

AUTHORS: Kaganer, M. G., Glebova, L. I.

TITLE: A Device for the Determination of the Humidity in Liquid Carbon dioxide (Pribor dlya izmereniya soderzhamiya vлаги v zhidkoy dvuokisi uglevoda)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1958, Vol. 24, Nr 2, pp. 247-247 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This measuring method, the so-called hygrometrical method is based on the determination of the dew point. A device was constructed which permits a heating of the liquid carbon-dioxide (passing through a tube) to from 50 - 60°C. With the help of a pressure-reduction valve the pressure is throttled down to normal pressure and the gas jet is made to pass across a mirror, which is kept at a given temperature (recorded by a millivoltmeter) by means of thermocouples. From the determination of the dew point (blurring of the mirror) of the passing gas it is also possible to compute its humidity. A possible oil content of the CO₂ jet must be taken onto consideration (blurring of the mirror) as well as the temperature dependence of the partial pressure of the steam.

Card 1/2

32-2-53/60

A Device for the Determination of the Humidity in Liquid Carbondioxide

With the help of the hygrometer it is possible to determine the dew point down to a temperature of -70°C, that is to say, a humidity of carbon dioxide of 0.0001 %. A comparison of this method with others showed good agreement of the results. There are 1 figure, and 4 references, 2 of which are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: All-Union Scientific Research Institut of Oxygen Machine-Building Industry
(Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institute kislorodnogo mashinostroyeniya)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress
1. Liquid carbondioxide-Moisture content 2. Humidity-Measurement

Card 2/2

76-32-2-15/3B

AUTHOR: Kaganer, M. G. (Moscow)

TITLE: The Maxima of Thermodynamic Properties and the Transition of Gas to Liquid Within the Supercritical Range (Maksimumy termodynamicheskikh svoystv i perekhod ot gaza k zhidkosti v nadkriticheskoy oblasti)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Fizicheskoy Khimii, 1958, Vol. 32, Nr 2, pp. 332 - 340
(USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the first chapter the maxima of the specific heat and of the isothermal throttling effect are investigated. For the building up of the locus of the maxima the directly measured data as well as those computed are used. The latter were computed from the compressibility values of the corresponding quantities of argon (Reference 11), xenon (Reference 12) nitrogen (References 13 - 16), oxygen (Reference 17), air (References 14, 18 - 20), carbon monoxide (Reference 21), methane (References 22 - 24), ethane (Reference 25), propylene (Reference 26), carbon dioxide (Reference 27), ammonia (Reference 28).

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76-32-2-15/38

The Maxima of Thermodynamic Properties and the Transition of Gas to Liquid
Within the Supercritical Range

ce 28), and steam (References 5, 7). Most of the points are well placed on the curve. For the gas group with non-polar molecules general rules in the coordinates of the parameters $p^* = p\sigma^3/\varepsilon$ and $T^* = kT/\varepsilon$ are obtained. (τ , π and φ denoting the reduced temperature, pressure and volume respectively, ε denoting the minimum value of the potential energy in the interaction of the molecules. σ' denoting the distance between two molecules where the potential energy is equal to zero). This fact proves the correctness of the conception that the cause for the existence of the maxima of thermodynamic properties is the interaction of the molecules. This interaction takes place in various gases in an analogous way. The most interesting results of the investigation is the C_p-maxima line at the isobars. The maxima of the isochoric specific heat at the isochores which were obtained by means of the data for air and xenon (References 12 and 18) are well placed on this line. At pressures of $\pi^* > 5$ the curve changes over into a vertical straight line which is continued up to very high pressures and is an $T \approx 1,21$ isothermal line. In the vicinity of this line the transition

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76-32-2-15/38

The Maxima of Thermodynamic Properties and the Transition of Gas to Liquid
Within the Supercritical Range

Card 3/5

from gas to liquid takes place , i. e. an intensive formation of associated molecular complexes. It is shown that the line of the maxima of isobaric specific heat at the isobars and of the isochoric specific heat at the isochores is the continuation of the pressure curve of saturated steam and at $T = 1,21$ passes over into the isothermal line. In the second chapter the density at the maxima is investigated and a dependence of the density at the maxima lines on the pressure is found. The density of the substance in the C ...maxima points at the isobars increases quickly with the distance from the critical point in order to slowly change from $\rho \approx 2$ to $\rho \approx 2,5$ at an increase of T from 9 to 25. The initial part of this curve follows the equation $\rho = 0,18(T-1)$. Along the line $(\partial \delta / \partial p)_T = 0$ the density quickly decreases with a small increase of pressure. It is shown that the throttle-effect maxima line at the isothermal lines forms a natural continuation of the arithmetic mean of the densities of liquids and gases within the range of saturation. In

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The Maxima of Thermodynamic Properties and the Transition of Gas to Liquid
Within the Supercritical Range

In the last chapter the values of the maxima are investigated.
A comparison was made between the reduced values of the specific heat $(c_p - c_{p_0})/R$ and the throttle-effect δ/v_k

with a number of gases along the maxima line in dependence on $1/(\tau - 1)$ and $1/(\pi - 1)$. It is shown that the reduced values of both quantities are directly proportional to the quantity $1/(\tau - 1)$ along the maxima line of the isobaric specific heat and the isothermal throttle-effect. Along the maxima line of specific heat and of throttle-effect the reduced values of these quantities at the isobars are linearly dependent on the quantity $1/(\pi - 1)$. These relations are not only valid near the critical point but also for the whole investigated range of state up to extreme temperatures and pressures. There are 5 figures, and 34 references, 12 of which are Soviet.

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76-32-2-15/38

The Maxima of Thermodynamic Properties and the Transition of Gas to Liquid
Within the Supercritical Range

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut kislorodnogo
mashinostroyeniya
(All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Oxygen-Machine
Building)

SUBMITTED: October 24, 1956

1. Gases--Thermodynamic properties 2. Gases--Condensation
3. Gases--Pressure

Card 5/5

SOV/20-122-3-26/57

The Isotherm of the Adsorption of Nitrogen at Low Pressures

table. The main difficulties of the experiments are caused by the great influence of the inhomogeneity of the surface on the adsorption properties. The adsorption proceeds, essentially, in the most active parts of the surface, especially in the hyperfine pores. For $p \rightarrow 0$, the adsorption must satisfy the law of Henry. In the region of low pressures, the results of this paper do not satisfy the law of Freyndlikh. For relative pressures from $0,005 - 0,03$ to $10^{-5} - 10^{-4}$, the experimental data satisfy the equation $\lg \theta = - D (\lg(p/p_s))^2$. θ denotes the covering degree of the surface. In the region of lower pressures, the experimental points for some adsorbents lie on straight lines in the coordinates $\lg \theta = (\lg(p/p_s))^2$. The initial parts of the isotherms of all the investigated adsorbents may be represented with sufficient exactness by a straight line in the coordinates $\lg(a/p) = a$ of the equation of Williams-Henry (Vil'yams-Genri). a denotes the adsorbed quantity of gas and p - the corresponding pressure; A and B are constants. The equations $\lg \theta = - D(\lg(p/p_s))^2$ and $\lg \frac{\theta}{p/p_s} = \alpha - \beta \theta$ nearly describe the whole monomolecular region of the adsorption. The coefficients α , β , and D are dif-

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S07/20-122-3-26/57

The Isotherm of the Adsorption of Nitrogen at Low Pressures

ferent for different adsorbents. The laws deduced in this paper exclude the necessity of cumbersome measurements at low temperatures. There are 4 figures, 1 table, and 14 references, 6 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut kislorodnogo mashinostroyeniya
(Scientific Research Institute of Oxygen Equipment)

PRESENTED: May 13, 1958, by M. M. Dubinin, Academician

SUBMITTED: May 13, 1958

Card 3/3

5(4)

05817

SOV/76-33-10-15/45

AUTHOR: Kaganer, M. G.

TITLE: A New Method Used for Determining the Specific Surface of Adsorbents and Other Finely Dispersed Substances

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, 1959, Vol 33, Nr 10, pp 2202-2210
(USSR)

ABSTRACT: Methods using adsorption measurements such as those by Brunauer, Emmet and Teller (BET) as well as by Garkins and Yura (GYu) belong to the most reliable ones in determining specific surfaces. These two methods are, however, employed for measuring polymolecular adsorption and are not applicable to finely porous substances. For this purpose a method would be convenient that is used for gas adsorption measurement within the monomolecular range. A device was designed (Fig 1) which allows to plot isothermal lines of nitrogen adsorption within the polymolecular and monomolecular range at low temperatures. The author recorded the isothermal lines of nitrogen adsorption on seven adsorbents at 77.5-77.8 K (pressure: 1.10^{-5} - 500 mm Hg) as well as by means of three adsorbents at 90.1 K. Results are given (Figs 2, 3, Table 1: data on the adsorbents coconut carbon, active alumina, silica gel, chabasite). A. I. Danilina

Card 1/3

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SOV/76-33-10-15/45

A New Method Used for Determining the Specific Surface of Adsorbents and Other Finely Dispersed Substances

assisted in the experiments. Data are best in agreement with equation (1) ((2) respectively) by M. M. Dubinin and L. V. Radushkevich (Ref 7) at a degree of surface occupation of $\theta = 1$. The nitrogen adsorption of many adsorbents follows this equation at pressure values

$\frac{P}{P_s}$ of 10^{-5} - 10^{-4} up to 0.005 - 0.03. At a degree of surface

occupation of 0.1 - 0.5 up to 0.75 - 0.9, the equation defines a monomolecular adsorption. At $\frac{P}{P_s} = 0.01$ - 0.05, a transition

from monomolecular adsorption (equation (Ref 7)) to polymolecular adsorption (BET-equation) occurs. By changing equation (2) (the function of adsorption-energy distribution is not related to the volume but to the surface), equation (5) was set up, i.e. a method used to determine the specific surface from gas adsorption within the monomolecular range at the

pressure $\frac{P}{P_s} = 0.0001$ - 0.01. Results of measurement by the

Card 2/3 new method agree with those obtained by the BET-method within

05817

SOV/76-37-10-15/45

A New Method Used for Determining the Specific Surface of Adsorbents and
Other Finely Dispersed Substances

a limit of $\pm 2\%$ (Table 2: values of ten different adsorbents).
The new method is not suitable for some adsorbents (e.g. if
the adsorption is defined by the Langmuir equation (Refs 13, 14)).
There are 5 figures, 2 tables, and 14 references, 7 of which
are Soviet.

SUBMITTED: March 13, 1958

Card 3/3

KAGANER, M.G.; ROGOVAYA, I.A.

Piston manometer with underhung load. Izm.tekh. no.1:22-23 Ja
'60. (MIRA 13:5)
(Manometer)

KAGANER, M.G., kand.tekhn.nauk; GLEBOVA, L.I.

Vacuum-powder insulation in vessels for liquefied gases. Trudy
VNIKIMASH no.3:36-50 '60. (MIRA 13:9)
(Liquefied gases) (Insulation (Heat))

S/076/60/034/009/005/022
B015/B056

AUTHORS: Rogovaya, I. A. and Kaganer, M. G.

TITLE: A Device for Determining the Compressibility of Gases at Pressures of up to 200 atm and Temperatures From 0° to 200°C

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, 1960, Vol. 34, No. 9,
pp. 1933-1937

TEXT: A device is described which permits the determination of specific gas volumes at temperatures from +20° to -200°C and pressures of up to 200 atm with an accuracy of $\pm 0.05\%$. The method of a piezometer of constant volume was applied, by conveying the gas to be investigated from a bulb into the piezometer (Fig. 1, scheme of the device). A pressure of more than 150 atm is maintained with the aid of a siphon pump. The piezometer is in a liquid cryostat (Fig. 2), in which the desired temperature is maintained and the uniform temperature distribution is controlled by means of differential thermocouples. After equilibrium has been attained, the gas is conveyed from the piezometer into calibration vessels which are in a thermostat. Pressure in the vessels must be between 200 and Card 1/3

A Device for Determining the Compressibility
of Gases at Pressures of up to 200 atm and S/076/60/034/009/005/022
Temperatures From 0° to 200°C B015/B056

1000 torr, which is attained by using a series of piezometers of different volumes and by keeping the calibration vessel separate by means of faucets so that the gas is able to assume different volumes. The gas pressure is measured by means of a piston manometer. Calibration is carried out by a method recommended by P. V. Indrik (Ref. 2) according to Zhokhovskiy. The gas is separated from the oil by means of a membrane differential manometer of the type ДМ-6 (DM-6), as well as by means of an Hg regulator. The weight of the gas in the piezometer is calculated from the equation of state, proceeding from the gas volume and gas pressure in the calibration vessels. A detailed description of the individual units is given on the basis of drawings. The device is intended for measuring the specific volumes of air, argon, oxygen, and other atmospheric gases. The specific volume of air was determined at 0°, -50°, -100°C, and pressures of 20-110 atm. The results obtained (Table) agreed well with those obtained by Michels et al. (Ref. 3). There are 2 figures, 1 table, and 3 references: 1 Soviet and 2 US.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut kislorodnogo mashinostroyeniya (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Oxygen Machine Construction)

Card 2/3

84250

S/076/60/034/009/013/022
B015/P056

11.3120

AUTHOR:

Kaganer, M. G.

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✓

TITLE: Investigation of the Separation of Nitrogen - Helium Mixtures by Diffusion Through Porous Partition Walls

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, 1960, Vol. 34, No. 9,
pp. 2005-2012

TEXT: The diffusion of nitrogen - helium mixtures through porous partition walls was investigated for the purpose of experimentally checking and giving a precise description of the rules of the diffusion process. The experiments were carried out in the apparatus shown in Fig. 1. Three samples of porous ceramics with an average pore diameter of 0.20 μ , 2 - 0.43 μ , and 3 - 0.29 μ and three gas mixtures of 4.52, 12.40, and 27.22 vol% He were used. 120 experiments were carried out at 20°C. The mean pressure was changed from 0.5 to 6.5 atm, and the pressure difference before and behind the partition wall amounted to 0.1 to 3.0 atm. The effect of this difference in pressure, the mean pressure, and the fraction of the diffusing gas upon the partition coefficient was investigated.

Card 1/2

84250

Investigation of the Separation of Nitrogen - Helium S/076/60/034/007017022
Mixtures by Diffusion Through Porous Partition B015/B016
Walls

and it was found that a noticeable deviation of the experimental data from the theoretically calculated values exists. For this reason it is assumed that a non-separating molecular flux is formed by collision of the molecules of the two gases in the pores of the partition wall, and thus, causes the difference observed. The difference between the experimental and calculated data depends mainly upon the pressure difference before and behind the partition wall. The dependence between the ratio of the theoretical and experimental values of the enrichment coefficient of the gas mixture and the pressure difference may be represented by a straight line (Fig. 6) within the pressure range of from 0.5 to 3.0 atm. There are 6 figures and 13 references: 3 Soviet, 5 US, 4 British, and 1 Japanese.

✓

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut kislorodnogo mashinostroyeniya (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Oxygen Machine Construction)

SUBMITTED: December 22, 1958

Card 2/2

KAGANER, M. G., and GLEBOVA, L. I.

"The Effect of Various Factors on Heat Transfer Through Porous Materials
in Vacuum."

Report submitted for the Conference on Heat and Mass Transfer,
Minsk, BSSR, June 1961.

114000

27637

S/076/61/03 /009/011/015
B124/B101

AUTHORS: Rogovaya, I. A., and Kaganer, M. G.

TITLE: Compressibility of argon at low temperatures and pressures of up to 200 atm

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v.35, no.9, 1961, 2135-2136

TEXT: Data for the compressibility of pure argon containing less than 0.01% nitrogen and 0.005% oxygen are given, which were measured by the authors at 0, -25, -50, -75, -90, -100, -110, -120, -135, -150, and -183°C with pressure being successively increased by 20 to 25 atm. Measuring technique and experimental setup were described by the authors in Ref.1 (Zh. fiz. khimii 34, 1933, 1960); accuracy of measurement is $\pm 0.05\%$. Results of measurements are given in a table. The pressure is given in international physical atmospheres, density and degree of compressibility are given in Amagat units. For a comparison with the data obtained only the data given in Ref.2 (L.Holborn, J.Otto, Z.Phys. 30, 320, 1924) could be used.

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Compressibility of argon at low ...

27607
S/076/61/03/009/011/015
B124/B101

The difference between experimental values and pV values calculated from empirical equations of Ref.2 does not exceed the experimental error of Ref.2 and is 0.2 to 0.5%. In a paper published after the authors' measurements had been concluded (Ref.3: A.Michels, J.Levelt, and W. De Graaff, Physica 24, 659, 1958), data on the compressibility of argon at temperatures ranging from -25 to -155°C and densities up to 640 Amagat units are given. The pV values were calculated for the experimental points established by the authors from the virial coefficients given in Ref.3, and compared with values given in Ref.3. At temperatures up to -100°C, the deviation does not exceed 0.1%, while, near critical temperatures, it may reach 1%. The error of measurement for compressibility in Ref.3 sums up from the errors involved when temperature, pressure, and the quantity of gas are measured. To check the accuracy of measurement, the pressure of saturated vapor of spectroscopically pure argon was determined which was 34.8862 atm at -130.50°C (as compared with 34.91 atm according to Ref.3). The accuracy of the measuring technique used was confirmed by comparative piezometric measurement of the gas quantity by measuring the gas pressure in containers having a calibrated volume and by weighing

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Compressibility of argon at low ...

27614
S/076/61/035/009/011/015
D124/B101

the piezometer (with an accuracy of 5 mg for a gas quantity of about 15 g). Accurate results obtained can be used to calculate the thermodynamic values of argon, as well as to determine operational data, in particular for the liquid range at high pressure. There are 1 table and 3 references: 1 Soviet and 2 non-Soviet.

SUBMITTED: October 13, 1960

Table. Experimental values for the compressibility of argon.

Legend: (1) pressure, atm, (2) degree of compressibility, Amagat units,
(3) density, Amagat units, (4) continuation.

Card 3/4

43350

S/800/62/000/005/002/002
E202/E492

/L1165

AUTHORS: Miroslavskaya, Yu.A., Engineer,
Kaganer, N.G., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: Transportable liquid-oxygen tank of 1200 litres
capacity with a vacuum-powder insulation

SOURCE: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut
kislorodnogo mashinostroyeniya. Trudy. no.5.
Moscow, 1962. Apparaty i mashiny kislorodnykh
ustanovok. 119-133

TEXT: The above liquid-oxygen tank is the first industrial
vessel with vacuum-powder insulation used in serial production in
the USSR. A detailed description of the tank and all the working
parameters are given. The weight of the empty tank, when made of
aluminium, is 700 kg and, when made of steel shell, 1100 kg. ✓
The oxygen losses due to evaporation during storage range from
0.7 to 1.0 kg/h. The vessel is cylindrical in shape with dished
ends of 940 mm diameter, made in one version of stainless steel
type 1N18-91 (1Kh18N9T) of 8 to 10 mm thickness. The cylinder
rests on four supports with the help of four vertical chains
Card 1/3

S/800/62/000/005/002/002
E202/E492

Transportable liquid-oxygen ...

attached to the shell; in order to reduce the inertia effects, an additional four transverse chains are used which connect the vessel with the vertical supports of the shell. The space between the shell and the vessel is filled with silicagel BTY 8XK 03-59 (VTU VKhK 03-59) or aerogel 8 BTY no. EY -186-60 (VTU No. YeU-186-60) and, after welding the portholes, evacuated down to 1 mm Hg. When filled with liquid oxygen, the pressure drops to 0.03 - 0.06 mm Hg. The state of vacuum was measured by a thermoelectric valve JYT-4M(LT-4M). 15 kg Silicagel was placed in little pockets in the lower part of the vacuum space to regain the vacuum. All the seams of the vessel and shell were argon-arc welded. The version using an aluminium shell AM₄ (AMts) proved to be very troublesome due to the difficulty of making pipe connections between the stainless steel and aluminium. A method was developed for testing for gas leaks and general vacuum in the insulated space. It was found that oxygen losses due to evaporation amounted to 1.3% per 24 hours, i.e. about six times less than for a similar tank insulated with "mipore". The authors have also determined theoretically and experimentally the magnitude of heat influx through the insulation and through the "heat bridges"! Card 2/3

Card 3/3

KAGANER, M.G., kand. tekhn. nauch. RENINA, T.G., inzh.

Degree of blackness of some metal surfaces at temperatures of
+ 20°C and -183°C. Trudy VNIISKIMASH no. 5:100-107 '62.
(MIRA 18:3)

KAGANER, M.G., kand. tekhn. nauk; SEMENOVA, R.S., inzh.; GLEBOVA, L.I., inzh.

Expanded perlite sand as heat insulating material for apparatus
operating at low temperatures. Trudy VNIKIMASH no.5:108-118 '62.
(MIRA 18:3)

MIROSLAVSKAYA, Yu.A., inzh.; KAGANER, M.G., kand. tekhn. nauk

Transportation tank for 1200 liter liquid oxygen with evacuated
powder insulation. Trudy VNIIKIMASH no.5:119-135 '62
(MIRA 18:3)

KAGANER, M.G.

Temperature effect of the heat treatment of silica gel and alumina
gel on the extent of adsorption under low pressure. Zhur.fiz.khim.
36 no.8:1761-1764 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut kislorodnogo
mashinostroyeniya.
(Adsorption) (Silica) (Aluminum oxide)

KAGANER, M.G., kand.tekhn.nauk; GAMPEL', M.G., nauchnyy red.;
FILIPPOVICH, P.V., red.; KOGAN, F.L., tekhn.red.

[Heat insulation with the utilization of vacuum] Teploizoliatsiya
s ispol'zovaniem vakuum. Moskva, 1963. 43 p. (Moscow.
TSentral'nyi institut nauchno-tehnicheskoi informatsii po avto-
matizatsii i mashinostroeniu. Seriya VI: Novye materialy, no.59).
(MIRA 16:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut kislorodnogo
mashinostroyeniya (for Kaganer).

KAGANER, M.G.
AID NO. 983-3 12 June

EFFECT OF BULK DENSITY OF POROUS MATERIAL ON HEAT TRANSFER
(USSR)

Kaganer, M. G., and L. I. Glebova. Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy zhurnal, no. 4, Apr 1955, 27-32.

S/170/83/000/004/004/017

The effect of residual air pressure and the bulk density of insulating material on heat transfer in insulation of liquid oxygen containers was studied with micro-porous rubber of (density, 20 to 36 kg/m³), silica gel, and glass wool at inner and outer wall temperatures of 90 and 260°K, respectively, and pressures ranging from atmospheric to 1.1 new./m². The experiments were conducted with a spherical vessel enclosed in an evacuated jacket containing the test material. The vessel was filled with liquid oxygen and immersed in a thermostated bath equipped with an electric heater. The flow rate of evaporated oxygen and the heat input were measured. The relationship between apparent thermal conductivity and pressure was in good agreement with theoretical data; the effect of bulk density on heat transfer was found to be of a complex nature. [PV]

Card 1/1

KAGANER, M.G.

Device for determining the structure of porous bodies by the method
of mercury impregnation under pressure. Zav.lab. 29 no.11:
1387-1388 '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut kislorodnogo
mashinostroyeniya.

KAGANER, M.G.

L16473-65 EWS(j)/EIT(m)/EPF(c)/EPF(n)-2/EPR/EIP(t)/EP(b) Pr-4/Pn-4/Pu-4
IJP(c)/RPL/Pn-4/EDD(gs)/EDC(s)/ASD(a)-5/ASD(p)-3/AFSTR/APIC(a) JN/WW/JN

ACCESSION NR AM4049552

BOOK EXPLOITATION

S/

8+1

Xapifanova, V. I. (Candidate of Technical Sciences); Knel'rod, L. S. (Doctor of Technical Sciences); Gorokhov, V. S. (Engineer); Vyakhno, N. N. (Candidate of Chemical Sciences); Chernyshov, B. A. (Engineer); Grushavskiy, V. M. (Engineer); Antipenkov, V. M. (Engineer); Gil'man, I. I. (Engineer); Miroslavskaya, YU. A. (Engineer); Sergeyev, S. I. (Candidate of Technical Sciences); Denishchuk, B. V. (Engineer); Kaganer, M. G. (Candidate of Technical Sciences); Vasyunina, G. V. (Candidate of Technical Sciences); Glebova, L. I. (Candidate of Technical Sciences); Denisenko, O. F. (Candidate of Technical Sciences); Katina, N. F. (Candidate of Technical Sciences); Morozov, A. I. (Candidate of Technical Sciences); Martushov, B. I. (Engineer)

Purifying air by deep cooling; technology and apparatus, in two volumes. V. 2: Industrial plants, machinery and accessory equipment (Ratdeleniye vozdukh metodom glubokogo okhlazdeniya; tekhnologiya i oborudovaniye v dvukh tomakh. t. 2: Promyshlennyye ustanovki, mashinnoye i vopomogatel'noye oborudovaniye), Moscow, Izd-vo "Mashinostroyeniye", 1964, 591 p. illus., bibliog., index. Errata slip inserted. 3,000 copies printed.

TOPIC TAGS: oxygen generation, argon, crypton, neon, xenon, centrifugal
Card 1/3

L 16473-65
ACCESSION NR AM4049552

compressor, pump, liquid oxygen, liquid nitrogen, air purification

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SUB CODE:GC SUBMITTED: 08Feb64 NR REF SOV: 060
OTHER: 029

Card 3/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4037998

S/0170/64/000/005/0059/0062

AUTHOR: Kaganer, M. G.; Glebova, L. I.

TITLE: Effect of filling gas on heat transfer in porous materials

SOURCE: Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy zhurnal, no. 5, 1964, 59-62

TOPIC TAGS: Heat transfer, porous material, thermal conductivity coefficient, filling gas

ABSTRACT: The article is devoted to a study of the effect of the filling gas on heat transfer in finely dispersed materials with a porosity of over 90%: mineral wool, microporous rubber and silica gel in helium, air, and krypton at boundary temperatures of 290 and 90°K and pressures from 1×10^{-1} to 1×10^5 n/m². The mean apparent coefficient of thermal conductivity was determined experimentally for these materials, and an approximate equation expressing it is given. The theory is compared with the experimental relation between thermal conductivity and filling gas pressure. Orig. article has: 3 figures, 1 equation, and 1 formula, and 1 table.

Card 1/2

L-2152L-65 = EPA(s)-2/EPA(w)(x)/EPA(c)/EPA(v)/EPA(w)-2/EPA(x) - 1/Pab.10/Fb.5/

ACCESSION NO. AM(0)00507

BOOK EXPLOITATION

91

Kazantsev, M. A., Institute of Technical Sciences

The second stage of the polymerization of epichlorohydrin is itself a novolak-type reaction, which is catalyzed by FeCl_3 as has been reported.

¹ See also the discussion of the relationship between the two concepts in the section on "The Concept of the State."

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~~is intended for specialists in deep code.~~

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 1. Description of the Organization -- 3

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KAGANER, M. G.; SEMENOVA, R. S.; RACHITSKAYA, N.

"The increase in the efficiency of vacuum-powder thermal insulation by means of thermal radiation shielding."

report submitted for 2nd All-Union Conf on Heat & Mass Transfer, Minsk, 4-12 May 1964.

All-Union Sci Res Inst of Oxygen Ind.

KAGANER, M.G.; SEMENOVA, R.S.

Heat transmission along the neck of liquid oxygen containers.
Inzh.-fiz. zhur. 7 no.8:97-102 Ag '64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Institut kislородного mashinostroyeniya, Moskva.

ACCESSION NR: AP4044419

S/0170/64/000/008/0097/0102

AUTHORS: Kaganer, M. G.; Semenova, R. S.

TITLE: Heat transfer study along the throat of a vessel containing liquid oxygen

SOURCE: Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy zhurnal, no. 8, 1964, 97-102

TOPIC TAGS: heat transfer, liquid oxygen, thermocouple, laminar flow, Nusselt number, heat capacity/ M-3 copper, L-62 brass, 1Kh18N9T steel, NM-70 German silver

ABSTRACT: The heat transfer from the neck of a vessel containing liquid oxygen was measured experimentally, and the results were compared to existing theoretical calculations. The vessel had a 5-liter capacity, was enclosed in vacuum, and had a heater element inserted in it. A set of copper-constantan thermocouples recorded the temperature distribution at the neck of the vessel with an accuracy of 0.2C. The experiments were carried out with pipes of different materials, such as: M-3 copper, L-62 brass, 1Kh18N9T steel, and NM-70 German silver. The vessel necks had an average internal diameter of 16-18 mm and a wall thickness of 1 mm. Several oxygen evaporation rates were used, and, in general, the results predicted by the simplified formula

Card 1/2

L 02425-67 EWT(.)/EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JH/JD/WN
ACC NR: AP6031529 SOURCE CODE: UR/01/0/66/011/003/0329/0337

62

61

B

AUTHOR: Kagener, M. G.; Zhukova, R. I.

ORG: Institute of Oxygen Machinery Building, Moscow (Institut kislorodnogo mashinostroyeniya)

TITLE: Calculation of the contact heat conductivity in vacuum between metallic surfaces of various roughness

SOURCE: Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy zhurnal, v. 11, no. 3, 1966, 329-337

TOPIC TAGS: heat transfer, heat conduction, contact heat conductivity, heat conductivity calculation

ABSTRACT: A theoretical study and experimental measurements were made of the contact heat conductivity in vacuum between metallic surfaces with various degrees of surface finish. Assuming a conical model of the rough surface with an equal height of micro-projections in both longitudinal and transverse directions and also equal diameters of the contact spots, formulas were derived for calculating heat conductivity between the contacts, taking into account the effect of the degree of roughness of a real surface. The experimental measurements of heat conductivity were made between contacting rolled, turned, filed or ground metallic surfaces in the form of one pair or a pile of thin plates. The measurements were made with aluminum, steel and titanium contacts at an average temperature of 180K with a temperature drop of 30-180C and a

UDC: 536.212

Card 1/2

Card 2/2 H/S

KAGANER, M.S.

A case of intrauterine eruption of milk teeth. Stomatologin 38
no.2:57 Ap '59. (MIRA 12:7)

1. Iz Novovodolazhskoy rayonoy bol'nitay Khar'kovskoy oblasti.
(MENTITION)

WADANE~PV--.

1. KAGANER, M. S.

2. USSR (600)

"Estimation and Forecast of Rain Floods." Trudy Kiveyskoy nauchno-issledovatel'skoy hidrologicheskoy observatorii, Issue 2 (3) 1948 (42-99).

9. Meteorologiya i Gidrologiya, No. 3, 1949. [redacted] Report U-2551, 30 Oct 52.

KAGANER, M. S.

25596 KAGANER, M. S. K Voprosu O Raschetakh i Frognazakh
Dozhdevykh Favodkov. Trudy Kievsk. Nauchno-Issled. Gidrol. Observatorii
Ugms USSR, Vyp. 4, 1949, S 7-33--Bibliogr: 8 Namv

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 34, Moskva, 1949

KAGANER, M.S.

Thermal conditions of rivers of the Ukraine. Trudy Ukr.NIGMI no.4:78-
92 '55. (MIRA 10:1)
(Ukraine--Rivers)

KAGANKER, M.S.; OGILYAVSKAYA, V.A.

Fluctuation ranges of the water level in rivers of the Transcarpathian Province in the Danube River Basin. Trudy Ukr. NIGMI no. 4:93-100 '55.
(MIRA 10:1)
(Transcarpathian Province--Stream measurements)

KAGANER, M.S.; AYZENBERG, M.M.

Short survey of hydrological work in the Ukraine. Trudy Ukr. NIGMI
no. 5: 55-66. 1956. (MLRA 10:9)
(Ukraine--Hydrology)

KAGANER, M.S.

ONUFRIYENKO, L.G.; KAGANER, M.S.,

Some data on the effect of scientific farming measures on slope
runoff. Trudy Ukr.NIGMI no.6:3-13 '56. (MIRA 10:5)
(Runoff)

KAGANER, M.S.

Calculating and forecasting flash floods in Transcarpathia.
Trudy Ukr. NIGMI no. 6:14-36 '56. (MLRA 10:5)
(Transcarpathia--Floods)

KAGANER, M.S.; OGIEVSKAYA, V.A.

Charts of monthly evaporation from the surface of water in the
Ukraine. Trudy UkrNIGMI no.15:24-36 '58. (MIRA 12:7)
(Ukraine--Evaporation)

KAGANER, M.S.

Use of L.A.Vitel's synoptical climatological method in
early forecasts of elements determining the water resources
of the Dniester River. Trudy UkrNIGMI no.19:93-108 '59.
(MIRA 13:4)

(Dniester River--Hydrology)

AYZENBERG, M.M.; KAGANER, M.S.; ROMOV, A.I.

Some problems in the formation of flash floods in the Ukrainian Carpathians. Trudy UkrNIGMI no.30:72-93 '61. (MIRA 15:1)
(Carpathian Mountains--Floods)

AYZENBERG, M.M.; KAGANER, M.S.

Flash floods in the Carpathians and the Crimea. Sbor. rab.
po gidrol. no.1:155-157 '59. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Upravleniye gidrometeorologicheskoy sluzhby Ukrainskoy SSR
(for Ayzenberg). 2. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy
gidrometeorologicheskiy institut (for Kaganer).
(Carpathian Mountains—Floods)
(Crimea—Floods)

BARGANDER, A.G.S.; MILEVSKY, V.

Evacuation from the winter port town in the territory of the Crimea. Truly Ukr MIAU 1991-63-15 - 161
(ACPA 17:10)

SAPOZHNIKOVA, S.A., doktor geogr. nauk, prof., red.; GUK, N.I., nauchn. sotr., red.; KEKUKH, A.M., nauchn. sotr., red.; KAGANER, M.S., nauchn. sotr., red.; PRIKHOT'KO, G.P., nauchn. sotr., red.; CHERNOV, N.P., red.

[Atlas of agricultural climatology of the Ukrainian S.S.R.]
Agroklimaticheskii atlas Ukrainskoi SSR. Kiev, Urozhai,
1964. 36 p.
(MIRA 18:7)

1. Kiev. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy gidrometeorologicheskiy institut. 2. Direktor Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo gidrometeorologiceskogo instituta, Kiev (for Prihot'ko). 3. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy gidrometeorologicheskiy institut, Kiev (for Guk, Kekukh, Kaganev).

KAGANER, M.S.

Methodology of determining the mean precipitation on the
basin of a mountain river. Trudy UkrNIGMI no.50:50-55 '65.
(MIRA 18:11)

KAGANER, T. A.

PA 18T1B

USSR/Manganese Chlorides
Chemistry - Manganese Chloride

Aug 1947

"Preparation of Chemically Pure MnCl₂," T. A.
Kaganer, V. A. Rumyantseva, G. V. Fedorova. Hydro
Laboratory of the VTI, 1 p

"Izvestiya VTI" No 8 (148)

MnCl₂ is produced from manganese ore by using the
following chemical formula: MnO₂ + 4HCl = MnCl₂ +
H₂O + Cl₂. Discusses the experiments and various
ways of conducting them successfully.

18T1B

The preparation of chemically pure manganese chloride.
T. A. Kaganer, V. A. Ruminantseva, and O. V. Fedorova.
Imest. Teplokh. Inst., 16, No. 3, 82 (1947); *Chem. Zentr.*, 1947, II, 838.—MnCl₃ of sufficient purity for the
detrn. of O₂ in water is prepd. as follows: MnO₂ is heated
in concd. HCl at 60–70° for 10–12 hrs. The dark soln. is
decanted and heated on an elec. hot plate until crysta.
begins. It is then transferred to a porcelain dish and
heated in a muffle furnace at 300–350° until it no longer
gives a pos. reaction for ferric ion with NH₄SCN. Distd.
water is then added, the soln. is filtered, and recrystd.
M. G. Moore

KAGAN, D.Ya., kand. tekhn. nauk; KAGANER, T.A., inzh.

Hydrazine treatment of feed water for TP-250-1 extra-high pressure
boilers. Teploenergetika ? no.11:46-48 N '60. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy teplotekhnicheskiy institut.
(Feed water purification) (Hydrazine)

KAGAN, D.Ya., kand.tekhn.nauk; KAGANER, T.A., inzh.

Hydrazine treatment of the feed water of once-through boilers.
Elek. sta. 34 no.1:81-83 Ja '63. (MIREA 16:2)
(Feed-water purification)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE 08/10/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000619920002-2^{G-3}
USSR/Electricity - Semiconductors

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 5, 1957, 12190
Author : Kaganer, V.E., Regel', A.R., Sorokin, O.V.
Inst : -
Title : Effect of Ion Bombardment on the Detecting Properties of
Semiconductors.
Orig Pub : Sb. stately Leningr. in-ta technoy nekhan. i optiki, 1955,
vyp. 18, 126-141

Abstract : An investigation was made of the influence of ion bombardment (IB) on the voltage-current characteristics of a point contact Si, Ge, SiC, PbS, and SbZn with tungsten. The ion bombardment was carried out with ions of hydrogen, air, oxygen, benzene, tellurium, and manganese, in order to obtain p-n and p-n-p junctions on the surface of the crystals. The effect of ion bombardment on the rectifying properties of the crystals was established as a function of the initial treatment of the semiconductor, of the

LOVYAGIN, Mihail Aleksandrovich; KORSAKOV, Vadim Mikhaylovich
[deceased]; KAGANER, Yako' Borisovich; GARIN, Eduard
Nikolayevich; VYDREVICH, Versh Ittekovich; MEDENIAN,
Aloksandr L'vovich; BRAYNIN, Abram Isaakovich; GUBKIN,
Ivan Vasil'yevich; FINKEL', G.N., retsenzent; FOMENKO,
O.A., retsenzent; KLIORINA, T.A., red.

[Metallic floating docks] Metallicheskie plovuchie dokи.
Leningrad, Sudostroenie, 1964. 335 p. (MIA 18:1)

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Technical compilation of operating dimensions of the floating bridge

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KAGANEVA, A.

RADIO & TELEVISION PRODUCTION

"Second Technical Conference of the Government Radio Trust" by A. Kaganeva, Chief Engineer of the Government Radio Trust, Radio, No 8, August 1957, pp 23-24.

No date is given for this conference, which dealt primarily with the problems in the production of commercial radio and television equipment in the U.S.S.R.

Thirty papers were delivered and they will be described in detail in an information-technical bulletin which will be published in the future.

Card 1/1

- 27 -

KAGANOV, A. L., dotsent; RAKHMANKULOV, A. G.

Peripheral blood indices in normal Kuzbass inhabitants. Probl.
gemat. i perel. krovi no.4:11-13 '62. (MKRA 15:4)

1. Iz kafedry propedevtiki vnutrennikh bolezney (zav. -- dotsent
A. L. Kaganov) Kemerovskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. --
dotsent I. F. Popov)

(KUZNETSK BASIN--BLOOD--ANALYSIS AND CHEMISTRY)

KHASIS, Grigoriy Lvovich, dots.; KAGANOV, A.I., dots., red.;
TITOVA, A.M., ved. red.

[Emergency treatment of internal diseases and acute poisonings; a reference manual for practicing doctors and students of medicine] Neotlozhnaya terapia vnutrennikh zabolеваний i ostrykh otravlenii; spravochnoe rukovodstvo dlia prakticheskikh vrachei i studentov-medikov. Kemerovo, Kemerovskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1965. 250 p. (MIRA 18:S)

LOGACHEV, Ye.D., prof, ovtv. red.; PERVUSHIN, V.Yu., dots., red.;
KAGANOV, A.L., dots., red.

[Fifth Scientific Conference of the Kemerovo State Medical
Institute. Piataia nauchnaiia konferentsija Kemerovskogo
gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta. Kemerovo, 1963.
~27 p. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Kemerovo. Gosudarstvennyy meditsinskiy institut.
2. Zaveduyushchiy kafedroy normal'noy anatomiia Kemerovskogo go-
sudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta (for Pervushin).
3. Zaveduyushchiy kafedroy obshchey biologii i meditsinskoy
parazitologii Kemerovskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo
instituta (for Logachev).
4. Zaveduyushchiy kafedroy pro-
pedevticheskoy terapii Kemerovskogo gosudarstvennogo medi-
tsinskogo instituta (for Kaganov).

KAGANOV, A.L.

Some problems in the direction and organization of industrial practice for students of medical institutes. Zdrav.Ros.Feder.
6 no.11:17-19 N '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Kafedra propedevtiki vnutrennikh bolezney (zav. - dotsent A.L.Kaganov) Kemerovskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta (rektor - dotsent V.Yu.Pervushin).
(KEMEROVO PROVINCE—MEDICINE, INDUSTRIAL-STUDY AND TEACHING)

KAGANOV, A.M., kand.tekhn.nauk

Simplified method of evaluating the utilization ratio of a
rated ship capacity in operating conditions. Trudy LIVT
no.2:37-43 '60. (MIRA 15:3)
(Marine gas turbines)

KAFKIN, A. A.

Hodgkin's Disease

Priority of Russian scientists in investigation on lymphogranulomatosis, Khirurgia, No. 5, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, November 1952. URGED. IFIRD.

DERYAGIN, B.V.; DUKHIN, S.S.; MIKHEL'SON, M.L.; KAGANER, V.M.

Utilization of the condensation method for the precipitation of the
ore dust. Bor'ba s sil. 2:22-31 '55. (MLRA 9:5)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk SSSR (for Deryagin). 2.
Institut fizicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk SSSR (for Deryagin) 3.
Krivorozhskiy Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy gornorudnyy institut (for
Dukhin, Mikhel'son, Kaganer)
(DUST--EMOVAL)

ABRAMOV, F.A., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; TORGONIKOV, B.M., nauchnyy sotrudnik;
VIKHROV, V.I., nauchnyy sotrudnik; KAGANER, V.M., nauchnyy sotrudnik;
KURMAN, A.V., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Calculating the forced distribution of air in a mine ventilation
system using an electronic computer. Ugol' 39 no.12:54-59 D '64.

(MIRA 18:2)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni gornyy
institut imen' Artema (for Abramov). 2. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy
gornorudnyy institut, Krivoy Rog (for Torgovnikov, Vikhrov,
Kaganer, Kurman).

KAGANOV, A.S., kand. med. nauk, dozent; SHTERENGERTS, A.Ye.; SHEYNBERG, O.A.,
kand. med. nauk

Reviews and bibliography. Vop. kur., fizioter. i iach. fiz. kul't. 29
no.4:370-373 J1-Ag '64. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Glavnnyy spetsialist Odesakogo upravleniya sanatoriyami
Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya Ukrainskoy SSR (for Shterengerts).

Kazan 1960

Review of I.A. Andreyev and N.P. Krylov's book "Practical physiotherapy." Vozv., ser., fizioter. i lech. knish. no.6:
Soviet U.S.S.R. (MRRU 1960)

KAGANOV, A.S., kand.med.nauk (Moskva); SMIRNOV, M.K., kand.med.nauk (Minsk);
AVETISOV, S.A., vrach-fizioterapevt (Rostov-na-Donu)

"Practical manual for introducing physical therapy by K.A.Kaplun
and others. Reviewed by A.S. Kaganov, M.K.Smirnov, S.A.Abetisov.
Vop. kur., fizioter. i lech., fiz. kul't. 26 no.6:555-559 N-D '61.
(MIRA 15:1)

(PHYSICAL THERAPY) (KAPLUN, N.A.)
(PLEMYANNIKOVA, N.N.) (SKURIKHINA, L.A.) (SYROZHCHIKOVSKAYA, M.N.)
(FEDOROVICH, N.V.)

KAGANOV, G.; LIBERMAN, M.

Training and increase in the qualifications of workers and the
new wage conditions. Sots. trud 7 no.8:61-66 Ag '62.
(MIRA 15:10)

(Sverdlovsk Province—Evening and continuation schools)
(Wages)

KAGANOV, Genrikh Aleksandrovich; OSINTSEV, A.S., prof., doktor ekon.
nauk, retsenzent; KUYZHOVA, M.L., red. izd-va

[Increasing labor productivity is the path to abundance;
based on the work materials of the enterprises of fer-
rous metallurgy] Povyshenie proizvoditel'nosti truda -
put' k izobiliyu; po materialam raboty predpriatii cher-
noi metallurgii. Sverdlovsk, Metallurgizdat, 1961. 35 p.
(MIRA 15:11.)

(Sverdlovsk Province—Iron industry—Labor productivity)
(Sverdlovsk Province—Steel industry—Labor productivity)

KAGANOV, G.A.; SURIN, P.P.; BARKAS, V.M., red.izd-va; MN'YAKOVA,
G.M., tekhn. red.

[Potentials for carrying out plan ahead of schedule without
additional capital investments] Rezervy dosrochnogo vypolne-
nia plana bez dopolnitel'nykh kapitalovlozhenii. Moskva,
Metallurgizdat, 1963. 43 p. (MIRA 16:12)
(Sverdlovsk Province--Steel industry--Management)

KAGANOV, G.A.; KHUTORSKAYA, Ye.S., red.izd-va; KOLOVINA, N.A.,
tekhn. red.

[Povyshenie proizvoditel'nosti truda - put' k izobiliu.
Moskva, Metallurgizdat, 1963. 47 p. (MIRA 17:2)

G. Kaganov

773-11
.B32

Organizatsiya I Planirovaniye Denezhnogo Obrashcheniya V SSSR

(Organization and Planning of Circulation of Currency in the USSR, Ed.)

V. M. Patyrev, G. Kaganov, I. I. Yagodin.

Mockva, Gosfinizdat, 1955.

164 P. Tables.

KAGANOV, O.

Compiling a regional balance sheet of the monetary income
and spending of the population. Den. i kred. 14 no.11:8-22
N '56. (MLRA 9:12)

(Income) (Consumption (Economics))

KAGANOV, G., inzhener; GOLDOBIN, N., inzhener.

One combine in place of seven plants. Sots. trud no.7:117-119 Jl '57.
(MLRA 10:8)

1. Otdel organizatsii truda Nishne-Tagil'skogo metallurgicheskogo
kombinata.
(Metallurgy) (Industrial organization)

KAGANOV, G.

KAGANOV, G.

First steps of regional economic councils in the field of labor organization. Sots.trud no.10:119-121 O '57. (MIRA 10:11)

1. Zamestitel' nach.otdela truda i zarabotnoy platy Sovnarkhoza Sverdlovskogo ekonomiceskogo administrativnogo rayona.
(Efficiency, Industrial)

KAGANOV, G.

Operation of the law of currency circulation under socialism. Top.
ekon.no.4:69-81 Ap '58. (MIRA 11:5)
(Money)

BATYREV, Vladimir Mikhaylovich; KAGANOV, Gdaliy Vulfovich; YAGODIN,
Ivan Yevgen'yevich; KUDRYAVTSEV, A.A., red.; NAMEZHINA, A.,
red.; TELEGINA, T., tekhn.red.

[Organization and planning of currency circulation in the
U.S.S.R.] Organizatsiya i planirovaniye denazhnogo obrazchche-
niia v SSSR. Pod red. A.A.Kurdjavitseva. Moskva, Gosfinizdat,
1959. 183 p.

(MIRA 13:1)

(Money)

KAGANOV, G.

Experience of the Sverdlovsk Economic Council in inculcating
progressive methods of work. Biul.nauch.inform.: trud i zar.
plata. no.3:41-45 '59. (MIRA 12:5)
(Sverdlovsk Province--Factory management)

KAGANOV, G.

Preparing a monetary plan for collective farms. Den. i krad. 17
no.7:80-92 J1 '59. (MIRA 12:11)
(Banks and banking) (Collective farms--Finance)

KAGANOV, I.; GRIB, V.

Three types of work sheets for motorbus drivers. Avt.transp.
40 no.10:34-35 0 '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Glavnyy inzh. Minskogo gorodskogo avtobusnogo parka (for Kaganov).
2. Nachal'nik ot dela ekspluatatsii Minskogo gorodskogo avtobusnogo parka (for Grib).

(Minsk--Motorbus lines)

KAGANOV, I. [Kahanov, I.], kand.filolog.nauk

From the history of publishing in the Ukraine. Nauka i zhyttia
12 no.10:55 0 '62. (MIRA 16:1)
(Ukraine--Publishers and publishing)

KAGANOV, I., inzh.; SKOROBOGATYY, V., inzh.

Reconditioning semiaxles by resistance welding. Avt. transp.
43 no.12:28-29 D '65. (MIRA 18:12)

KAGANOV, I. L., Prof.

PA 3/49T28

USSR/Electricity May 48
Current Regulators
Regulators

"Contactless High-Speed Current Regulator," Prof
I. L. Kaganov, Dr Tech Sci, All-Union Elec Eng Inst
imeni Lenina, 7 pp

"Elektrichestvo" No 5 p. 33-7

New-type regulator, characterized by simple construction and having very high degree of sensitivity, can be activated rapidly, and has high stability of operation.

KAGANOV, I. L. Prof. Dr. Tech. Sci.

"VEI (All-Union Electrical Engineering Institute) Research in the Field of
Mercury Tubes and Its Analysis," reported in the article "First All-Union Scientific
and Technical Session on Mercury-Arc Rectifiers," Elektricheskvo, No.11, 1949.

Abstract W-9395, 10 ^a pr 50

KAGANOV, I. L.

Elektronnye i ionnye preobrazovateli; osnovy promyshlennoi elektroniki.
Chast' I: Elektronnaia tekhnika. Dopushchenc v kachestve uchebnika
dlia energ. i elektrotekhn. vuzov i fakul'tetov. Moskva, Gos. energ.
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